MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President Submits His Annual Address.

REVIEW OF AFFAIRS.

HAWAII TO RECEIVE ATTENTION LATER.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers—Finances of the Government—Work of the Several Departments—Advises Delay in Dealing with the Currency Subject—Passage of the Wilson Tariff Measure Is Recommended—Course of the Pension Bureau Approved, Etc.

President Cleveland's message to the Fifty-third Congress in regular session was delivered to that body without delay on its assemblage at Washington. The organization of both branches having been effected at the late special session, there was nothing to interfere with the regular order of business. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1885. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver purchase repeal, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the President indicating that he will submit a special message on this complication later. The message reads as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is convenient with its purpose shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situations remain that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy. My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

Relations with Brazil.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

Chilian Complications.

The convention between our Government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the Claims Commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili. The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States Minister in receiving into his residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian Government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

Registration of Chinese.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judical inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon competing bail bonds was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that, under the recent amendment to the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforcing deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States Minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese Government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung-Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

Costa Rica's Friendliness.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago. Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative. While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth, have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

Relations with Great Britain.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing descriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haytian Government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger from Nicaragua to Guatemala, upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our Minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice, and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

Interest in Liberia.

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia between the Cavally and San Pedro Rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of an agreement entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained. More recently negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French Government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention at last advices had not been ratified by the Liberian Legislature and executive.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889, it is expected, will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande River east of El Paso.

Nicaragua and the Canal.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested. The canal company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

Triple Protectorate of Samoa.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretentions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepi as King of Samoa. Early in the life of this triple protectorate, the native dissentions it was designed to quell revived. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this Government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents' camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Claims Against Spain.

More than fifteen years ago this Government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay unconditionally as a fair indemnity $1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish Government insisting upon a prompt fulfillment of its long neglected obligation. Other claims, preferred by the United States against Spain in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years. At the time Spain's title to the Caroline Islands was confirmed by arbitration, that Government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. The reprobate vessel, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the Columbian Exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, Congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

American Missions in Turkey.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction, by an unrestrained mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish Government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient protection guaranteed.

Hawaiian Situation.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu, as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the Constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

Arbitration of National Disputes.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate Feb. 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested "To invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington, by a resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view.

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels, upon our invitation, was adjourned to the 20th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the re assembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage. I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending existing statutes in regard to the issuance of Government bonds. The authority now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the Government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

National Quarantine.

The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health, and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports, has invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

Peace Within Our Borders.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civic and military authorities of both countries. The adoption of battalion formation for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery forces, the abandonment of small and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the army. In the judgment of army officers, with but few exceptions, the operation of the law forbidding the re-enlistment of men after ten years of service has not proved its wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal.

Purchase of Silver.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,374,-53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that tax became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940.84. Between the 1st day of March, 1878, and the 1st day of November, 1890, the Government purchased under all laws 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was $6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,758,218.

The entire coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, valued at $43,685,178.80, of which there was $30,033,140 in gold coin, $5,343,715 in silver dollars, $7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coins, and $1,086,102.90 in minor coins.

During the calendar year 1892 the productions of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $33,-000,000 and 58,000,000 mine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of $50,750,000 and of the coinage value of $74,989,900. It is estimated that on July 1, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,013,559,169, of which $597,697,685 was gold and $615,861,484 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, with a capital of $11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 158 suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business and seven remained in the hands of bank examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized forty-four were located in the Eastern States, forty-one west of the Mississippi River, and thirty-four in the Central and Southern States. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of $395,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was $36,886,972.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutatory and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will exist hereafter about to change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding-places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, detetmined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

Sea Coasts Defenses.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain complete results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification, entered upon eight years ago. At the end of the current calendar year the War Department will have nine 12-inch, twenty 10-inch and thirty-four 8-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun-lifts, and carriage, and seventy-five 12-inch mortars. The manufacture of heavy ordnance has kept pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them.

After much preliminary work and much exhaustive examination in accordance with the requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type with which to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service, completed its labors during the last year and the work of manufacturing is now in progress at the National Armory at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

Postoffice Department.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be but a little over a million and a half dollars. It amounted, however, to more than five millions. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of $872,-245.71; but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present Postmaster General estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars.

Forty-two free delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 610 cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller communities than are now designated. The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than $11,000,000, and, under legislation now existing, there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure. During the year 195 internal money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2,408 in operation on June 30, 1893. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 1,055,999, an increase over the preceding year of 72,625, and their value was $16,341,837,86, an increase of $1,-221,506.31. The number of orders paid was 300,-917, an increase over the preceding year of 13,-501, and their value was $5,283,375.70, an increase of $94,004.83.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $156,821,-348.24. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $837,569.30 and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to $256,596.71, leaving a profit to the Government of $80,976.59.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the Postmaster General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department.

Navy Department.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship-building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. The Secretary of the Navy recommends the authorization of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I can not refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

On the Pension Rolls.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 88 survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 234 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to any service, was 479,153. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634 and the number dropped was 34,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,756,549.98. This includes arrears or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of the pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet, as a requisite to its benefits, a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention; but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operations of the law to its intended purpose.

The discovery having been made that many names have been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau. But after entering upon these recent investigations, the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law, I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every fradulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. Those who attempt, in the line of duty, to rectify these wrongs, should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,749,467.14. The Commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June, 30, 1894.

Indians and Their Fate.

I am sure that secular education and moral and religious teaching must be important factors in any effort to save the Indian and lead him to civilization. I believe, too, that the relinquishment of tribal relations and the holding of land in severalty may, in favorable conditions, aid this consummation. It seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty ought to be made with great care and circumspection. If hastily done, before the Indian knows its meaning, while yet he has little or no idea of tilling a farm and no conception of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal relations may be exchanged for the pauperism of civilization, instead of its independence and elevation. The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiarities of caring for their wards is of the utmost importance. There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

The Public Domain.

The vast area of land which but a short time ago constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent purpose of the Government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy homeseekers is often frustrated. I concur with the Secretary in the belief that these outrages can not be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction will be favorably considered. I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry.

Department of Justice.

The report of the Attorney General contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the department of Justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I can not too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks of Federal Courts, and United States Commissioners, should be abolished with as little delay as possible. In my first message to Congress, dated December 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referrred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. Since that time the criminal business of the present Federal courts and the expenses attending it have enormously increased. It is therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for a change in the manner of enforcing the Federal criminal law, have gained cogency and strength by lapse of time.

I also heartily join the Attorney General in recommending legislation fixing degrees of the crime of murder within Federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the States; authorizing writs of error on behalf of the Government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the Government upon any other question arising before actual trial; limiting the right of review in cases of felony punishable only by fine and imprisonment to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting. During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregated $345,876.76 as against $104,012.42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The Secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by $994,280 than those for the present year. The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated and animal tuberculosis—a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia—is still prevalent, investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but the work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities, until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

I join the Secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to exhibit to the United States Civil Service Commission his diploma from an established, regular and reputable veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe.

Economy in Seeds.

In the year 1863 Congress appropriated $1,000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the seed division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was $66,548.61. The remainder of an appropriation of $135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution, by members of Congress, of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories, and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices. In view of these facts, this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished.

Civil Service Reform.

The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the Commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service but also, what is more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

Time to Cut Appropriations.

Economy in public expenditures is a duty that cannot be innocently neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes is exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability, have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations. At this time when a depleted public Treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that Congressional legislation be so limited by such strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand, of providing revenue to meet governmental expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

The Promise of Tariff Reform.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoke in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown which, unjustifiable as they are, call for discriminating care in the discrimination of such duties and taxation as the emegencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed, and better clothed, and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importations of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products, resulting from this policy, not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in the mills and factories, a discharge of employes, and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the maximum tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to the existing internal-revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

Additional Internal Revenue Taxes.

The committee after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of the imposition no longer exists. In my great desire for the success of this measure I can not restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform, and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEWS from Cuba indicates that the financial depression has seriously interfered with business in the ever-faithful isle. The revolution industry is especially depressed. Heretofore it has been considered necessary, in order to start a respectable revolution, to secure the adherence of at least a hundred men. A revolutionary army of this size was not, it is true, considered exactly up to concert pitch, because not more than seventy-five of the hundred patriots could be brigadier generals. There had to be some privates. Still it made a fair showing and usually lasted twenty-four hours at least. With the hard times, however, Cuban patriots have been marking down figures and getting up a sort of bargain counter revolution. The minimum was reached when a serried host of twenty-five men undertook to overturn the government and set up the standard of the republic. Of course, the government troops, after getting out a search warrant, crushed the insurrection, and the Queen of the Antilles again languishes beneath the heel of despotism. The usual daily revolutions will continue to take place, however, as advertised, so long as three men and a boy are left to let slip the dogs of war.

WIFE-BEATER KLINE, of Toledo, has received his just deserts. It was his custom to amuse himself by using Mrs. Kline as a football, kicking her all over the house. After being knocked down repeatedly, the woman turned on her tormenter and shot him with his own revolver. He will probably die. At all events, he will not beat any more women for some time to come. It is to be hoped that other women, cursed with brutal husbands, will follow the example of Mrs. Kline. There has been an unpleasant monotony about these conjugal killings, the woman being invariably the victim. The Toledo incident may have the effect of evening up matters by encouraging the killing of a few wife-beaters.

PENNSYLVANIA GUARDIAN: The World's Fair was a triumphant monument to the vast resources of the Yankee, an achievement which has dwarfed by comparison any other exhibition ever given under the sun. History has recognized seven wonders of the world, but these are insignificant as compared with this eighth one—the most stupendous one of them all.

THE frying pan is the cause of much sin and suffering in this world: many a man has been driven to crime on account of dyspepsia.

THE chief pleasure in eating does not consist in costly seasoning, or exquisite flavor, but in yourself. Do you seek for sauce by labor?—Horace.

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Directions for Packing Apples—How to Preserve Fence Posts—Fattening Steers—Banking Up Cellars—Notes About the Farm.

Packing Apples.

The President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association gives the following directions for packing apples: Choose a solid place in the ground, and place a barrel upon a solid piece of plank. Lay the first course of apples with the stem down. The packer should not take especial samples for this course, but take them as they come and place them so as to make a solid row in the bottom. The next row should also be put in carefully, with the blossom end down. After that, as each basketful is put in, the barrel should be carefully shaken down on that plank. When the packer comes to the top of the barrel he evens them off according to the variety. One variety will press down closer than another, and that is where a little judgment and experience are required. A man must know every variety he is packing in order to know how many to put in the barrel—whether he will fill it to the chine, an inch above the chine, or further. Then the last row has to be placed so as to be in an oval position before you put the press on, with the stems up, so that they will press down evenly and level, and afterward on opening the barrel you can not tell at what end you commenced. That is when a barrel is packed properly and it will carry and carry thoroughly.

Fattening Steers.

One of the best ways of fattening steers, says Benton Gabbert, is to commence on good grass with pumpkins. The best pumpkins can be grown by planting between the apple rows where the sun shines. The vines cover the ground, keep down weeds and are a benefit to the trees. But I have digressed. The steers soon learn to love them, and a carload of steers will eat a large wagon-load daily. Commence with a little corn with the pumpkins, increase slowly, for the steers will eat corn sparingly, until you have them on full feed. When on full feed, lot them; watering trough should be handy. This is necessary, a full-fed steer is very lazy, and will suffer for water if it is a bad place or far to go, and when he does go will drink too much. A water founder is the worst founder, and only happens when water is troublesome to get. The steer must be kept comfortable—a roomy shed with hay loft above. Hay given each time you feed sparingly, with a dry bed to rest on, makes the model feeding pen.

Watering the Cows.

Cows in full flow of milk must of necessity drink a great deal of water. Therefore warm the water in winter to about 60 to 65 degrees, and